EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

COURSES OF STUDY IN AGRICULTURE

AND

MINIMUM OF REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

FOR THE

FARM-LIFE SCHOOLS

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

ISSUED FROM
THE OFFICE OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH, N. C.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING CO.

STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS

1915

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PREFACE

The law directs that the course of study and the equipment of all Farm-Life schools shall be subject to the approval of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This bulletin contains the courses of study in agriculture and related subjects and the minimum of general equipment for these schools that will be approved by him. It also contains suggested additional equipment needed for work in the special departments and suggested text-books, reference books, and lists of books and bulletins for the library.

It would be neither economical nor wise to start one of these schools without the minimum of equipment found by experience, by careful investigation, and by consultation with experienced teachers and experts in other schools of this sort to be necessary for the successful teaching and training required of such schools. Therefore the minimum general equipment contained herein, together with the other equipment in buildings, laboratories, land, etc., designated by the law, must be provided by each school before the State Superintendent will recommend the State apportionment by the State Board of Education for its maintenance.

More than a year ago Prof. E. A. Hodson, of the Department of Agronomy of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, was employed to take charge of the preparation of this bulletin. In the preparation of the bulletin he has carefully examined the courses of study in similar schools in this and all other states. He has conferred with the members of the Committee on Vocational Education of the Department of the High School Principals of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, receiving valuable suggestions and criticisms from time to time from the members of that committee; he has consulted experienced and successful teachers of agriculture and kindred subjects in this and other states; he made a special visit to Cornell University, to get the benefit of the great library and the assistance of noted specialists in agricultural instruction there in the preparation of the courses of study and in compiling the lists of books and of the suggested equipment. During the year he has visited most of the Farm-Life schools in this State and observed their work. During the summer of 1915, in a conference in my office with the principals and teachers of agriculture, and the heads of the departments of Home Economics of these Farm-Life schools, the courses of study and the equipment for these schools were discussed and criticised, and shaped, as far as possible, to conform to the experience of these teachers and to their suggestions for meeting through these schools the present practical needs of the North Carolina counties and communities in which they are located. The revised course of study in agriculture for the Farm-Life schools, contained in this bulletin, was the outcome of these conferences, and that course and the prescribed minimum of equipment herein, were heartily approved by the conference.

It is hoped that this bulletin will serve the purpose for which it has been prepared by rendering valuable assistance in properly equipping and in wisely arranging and directing the work of the Farm-Life schools of the State. It is exceedingly important that these schools should be properly equipped, provided with thoroughly qualified and experienced teachers, and have their

work shaped to meet the needs of country life and to prepare country boys and girls for making the most out of country life and country things. Upon the success of these schools depends the establishment of other schools of this sort in other counties of this State. Upon their success depends the success of this hopeful movement to adapt the work of the country school to the needs of the country people and to improve country life through the more efficient training of each generation of country children.

The list of those who have rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of this bulletin is too long to enumerate. I desire, however, to make general acknowledgment here of grateful appreciation to all of them.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

RALEIGH, N. C., September, 1915.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this bulletin is to insure a uniform course of study in Agriculture in the Farm-Life High Schools; to offer suggestions regarding equipment for the schools, and to give such references and details concerning the work as to relieve the teacher as much as possible.

The course is intended to be elastic enough to meet the needs of the schools in every section of the State. If the school is located in a county where, for example, truck farming is carried on extensively, the teacher should arrange to give more emphasis to this course than to some of the other courses which are not of so much importance in that section.

The work has been outlined to meet the needs of the boy or girl who is expecting to take an elementary course in Agriculture but does not intend to pursue the work farther than the high school. The course is arranged so that a student who is preparing for college may take the regular high school course and as much of the Agricultural work as possible. To prepare the farm boys to make better farmers and farmer citizens; to help the boy to see that in choosing Agriculture as a life's pursuit he is choosing as noble a profession as any other; to arouse the interest of the student in the workings of Nature in order that he may have a more comprehensive view of life and life processes; to improve the social conditions of the rural districts and to relieve the drudgery of the farm by the introduction of machinery—all of these things have been in mind in making out this work and it is hoped that these schools will be able to go far in solving these problems.

Several changes in the course as outlined last year are needed to accommodate the teacher. The insects which attack the various crops will be studied with the crop, instead of giving a course in Entomology; Manual Training will be given as a supplement to other courses instead of a separate course; and Mechanical Drawing has been omitted from the course at present.

The author of this bulletin wishes to express thanks to Prof. C. L. Newman for many valuable suggestions; and to Prof. H. R. Fulton, Professor of Botany in the A. & M. College; Prof. M. E. Sherwin, Professor of Soils in the A. & M. College; Mr. A. G. Oliver, Poultryman in the Extension Department, and Mr. A. J. Reed, Dairyman in the Experiment Station, for suggestions regarding the equipment and courses in their respective Departments.

Cost of Complete Equipment for School

(The estimates given below are catalogue prices from which a discount may be obtained, especially on scientific apparatus and books. The cost of material for the construction of book cases, poultry houses, etc., is not included.)

LIBRARY:

LIBRARY:	
Teacher's reference books\$	4.35
Agricultural papers	5.00
(Cost of books for other courses listed separately	
below, \$113.74.)	
	0.77
Other equipment	3.75
Total	\$ 13.10
BOTANY:	
Books\$	5.00
Equipment for 10 students	75.00
Total	80.00
10tal	80.00
AGRICULTURE:	
	14.00
Books\$	
Equipment	6.60
Total	21.29
FIELD CROPS:	
Books\$1	12.35
Equipment	8.00
Total	20.35
10tal	20.55
VEGETABLE GARDENING:	
VEGETABLE CARDENING.	
Books\$	
Equipment	12.70
(1) - (1) -	
Total	50.45
FRUIT CULTURE:	
Books\$	8.50
Equipment	51.50
Total	60.00
10tal	00.00
FARM ANIMALS:	
Books	100
Equipment 5	52.50
Total	67.15

FEEDING LIVE STOCK: Books\$ 4.50 Equipment	
Total	\$ 4.50
Dairying:	
Books\$ 6.60	
Equipment	
Total	379.60
POULTRY RAISING:	
Books,\$ 9.35	
Equipment	
Total	69.35
Soils and Fertilizers:	
Books\$ 18.50	
Equipment	
Total	123.10
RURAL ECONOMICS, ETC.:	
Books\$ 11.85	
Equipment	
Total	11.85
FARM EQUIPMENT:	
Farm tools, barn, carpenter's tools and horses	1,384.65
Grand total	\$2,285.39

Revised Course of Study in Agriculture for the Farm Life Schools

FIRST YEAR Periods Per Week Subject Class Practice English 5 3 Physiology 5 Arithmetic Agriculture 5 SECOND YEAR English 3 Physical Geography Arithmetic Agriculture THIRD YEAR English 5 History Chemistry 3 Agriculture FOURTH YEAR English 5 History 3 Physics

Agriculture

SUGGESTED TEXTS FOR AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE COURSES

Course	Year Term		Text	Author	Publisher	Price
Physiology	1st	1st and 2nd	Animal and Man	Kellogg	Holt	\$ 1.25
Botany	lst	1st and	Beginner's Botany	Bailey	Macmillan_	.60
		2na	Introduction to Botany	Bergen &	Ginn	1.40
			Essentials of Botany		H. R. Fulton	.25
Agriculture	1st	1st and	The Essentials of Agriculture.	Waters	Ginn	1.25
	hysiology		Elements of Agriculture	Warren	Macmillan	1.10
Physical Geography	2nd	1st and 2nd	New Physical Geography	Tarr	Macmillan	1 .25
Field Crops	2nd	1st and 2nd	Field Crops	Warburton		1.50
Vegetable Garden- ing	2nd	1st	Vegetable Gardening	troduction to Botany		
Fruit Culture	2nd	2nd	Popular Fruit Growing	Green	Webb	1.00
Chemistry	3rd	1st and 2nd	Elementary Study of Chemistry	and Hen-	Ginn	1.25
			Chemistry and Its Relation to Daily Life	Kahlenberg and Hart	Macmillan_	1.25
			Chemistry of Common Things		Bacon	1,20
Farm Animals	3rd	1st	Beginnings in Animal Husbandry ,	Plumb	Webb	1.25
Dairying	3rd	1st	Dairy Cattle and Milk Pro-	Eckles	Macmillan	1.50
					Mendota Book Co., Madison, Wis.	1.25
Stock Feeding	3rd	2nd	Profitable Stock Feeding	Smith	Webb	1.50
Poultry Raising	3rd	2nd	Bulletins, References, etc			
Physics	4th	1st and	A First Course in Physics	Millikan and	Ginn	1.25
		2na	First Principles of Physics	Gale Carhart and Chute	Allyn & Bacon	1.25
Soils and Fertilizers	4th	1st and 2nd	Soils and Soil Fertility	Whitson and Walster	Webb	1.25
Rural Economics	4th	1st and 2nd	Bulletins, References, etc			

The Library

A number of reference books is given in the outline of each course to be used by both the student and teacher.

Select the books for the school with reference to the needs of the community.

Catalogue and index all books and bulletins in order that the student may easily find what he wants and to insure them against loss.

Pamphlet holders will be found very useful for keeping bulletins.

For convenience in using, classify bulletins by subject instead of by number or by state.

Obtain lists of bulletins for free distribution from:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C. North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and A. & M. College, West Raleigh, N. C.

and other Southern Stations (see page 59 for addresses).

United States bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Get the monthly list of publications by request from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications.

Have the Health Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C., sent regularly to the school.

Some agricultural papers should be received regularly. Agricultural papers are usually of only temporary interest and will not need to be filed.

A list of publications from which to select is given below, and these may be obtained through G. E. Stechert & Co., at the prices quoted:

Per	rear
The Progressive Farmer\$.8	0
The Southern Planter	0
Southern Farming	5
Wallace's Farmer	0
Kimball's Dairy Farmer	0
The Breeder's Gazette 1.0	0
Hoard's Dairyman 1.0	0
Poultry Item	0
Farm Poultry	0
Reliable Poultry Journal	5
Southern Fruit Grower	0
The Market Grower's Journal	5
The Fruit Grower and Farmer	5
Green's Fruit Grower	0

Equipment:

Agricultural papers (not less than \$5.00).
Books (the books needed in the library are suggested under each
subject) \$118.09

Book cases (Fig. 1 gives details for constructing book case that	
may be made by the students)	\$
Pamphlet holders (see Fig. 2 for details of construction)	
Card index, (2 drawers, 3 x 5)	2.50
Index cards, 1,000	1.25
Total	Q196 Q1

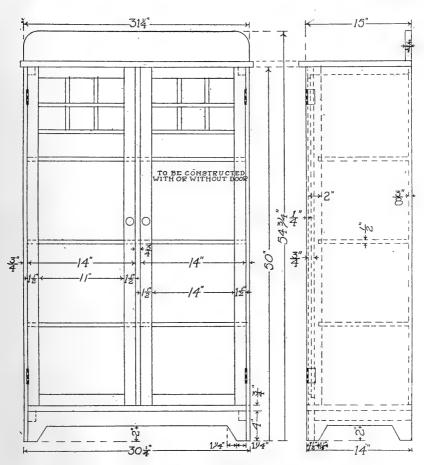


Fig. 1. Book Case.

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR LIBRARY BOOKCASE.

- 1 top, $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 15" x $31\frac{1}{2}$ ", hardwood
- 1 top back board, 34" x 4" x 301/2", hardwood
- 2 sides, % " x 14 " x 50 ", hardwood
- 1 bottom, 34" x 14" x 2834", hardwood
- 1 bottom rail, 34" x 4" x 2834", hardwood
 - 1 center piece, ¾" x 2" x 45¾", hardwood

- 4 door sides, 3/4" x 11/2" x 451/4", hardwood
- 4 door ends, 34" x 11/2" x 14", hardwood
- 4 pieces door lattice, $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $12\frac{1}{2}$ ", hardwood
- 4 pieces door lattice, 1/2" x 1/2" x 7", hardwood
- 2 bottom cleats, 11/4" x 11/4" x 13", soft wood
- 2 top cleats, 1" x 1" x 121/2", soft wood
- 3 shelves, 1/2" x 12" x 281/2", soft wood
- 12 pieces backing, 3/8" x 4" x 2934", soft wood
 - 4 hinges
 - 2 door handles

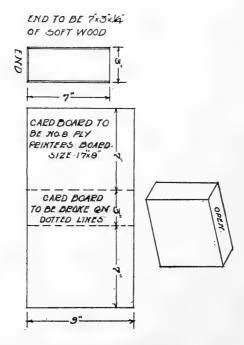


Fig. 2. Pamphlet Holder.

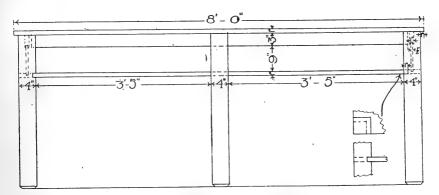


Fig. 3. Library Table (Side Elevation).

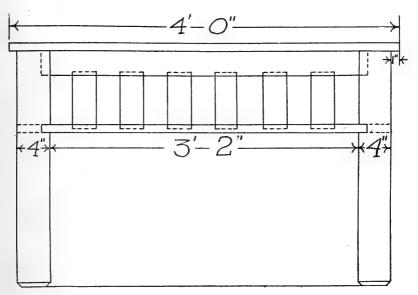


Fig. 4. Library Table (End Elevation).

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR LIBRARY TABLE.

- 6 legs, 4" x 4" x 30"
- 2 rails, 13-16" x 3" x 8'-0"
- 2 rails, 13-16" x 3" x 4'-0"
- 4 boards, 13-16"x 12" x 8'-0", top
- 4 boards, 13-16" x 12" x 8'-0", shelf
- 1 piece, $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3" x 8'-0" slats

References for Agricultural Teachers

Title	Author	Publisher	Price
The Teaching of Agricul-			
ture in the High School.	Bricker	Macmillan	\$.80
Materials and Methods in			
High School Agriculture	Hummel	Macmillan	1.25
Agricultural Education		•	
for Teachers	Bricker	American I	Book Co80
Agriculture and Life			

FARMERS' BULLETINS:*

- 606. Collection and Preservation of Insects and Other Material for Use in the Study of Agriculture.
- Collection and Preservation of Plant Material for Use in the Study of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPARTMENT BULLETINS:*

- ·7. Agricultural Training Course for Employed Teachers.
- 132. Correlating Agriculture With the Public School Subjects in the Southern States.
- 258. Lessons in Elementary Agriculture for Alabama Schools.

U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION BULLETINS:

- 522. Agricultural Instruction in Secondary Schools.
- 601. Agricultural Teaching.

Student Home Project Work

The State Extension Service furnishes a wide range of subjects for Home Project Work, such as Corn Clubs, Pig Clubs, Poultry Clubs, Tomato Clubs, and others. The teacher should do everything possible to promote interest among the students in this work. Each child should be kept busy always on some individual test, experiment, comparison, or study of its own. Information regarding the organization of any of the Clubs mentioned above or details for conducting any of the projects in any of the various boys' or girls' clubs will be furnished by the Office of Boys' Corn Clubs, West Raleigh, N. C.

^{*}Farmers' Bulletins and U. S. Department Bulletins referred to are publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The First Year Agriculture

BOTANY

Periods Per Week

Class Practice
3 1

TEXT:

Title	Autho	7.	Publisher	Price
Beginner's Botany	Bailey		. Macmillan	\$.60
Introduction to Botany	Bergen	& Caldwell	.Ginn	1.40
Essentials of Botany .	Fulton		.H. R. Fulton, West	;
· ·			Raleigh, N. C	25

REFERENCES:

Title	Author	Publisher	Price
Experiments with	Plants.Osterhout	Macmillan	\$1.25
Practical Botany	Andrews .	American Book	Co 1.50

FARMERS' BULLETINS:

- 134. Tree Planting on Rural School Grounds.
- 157. The Propagation of Plants.
- 428. Testing Farm Seeds at Home and in the Rural School.

Equipment:

The list includes minimum quantities for a class of ten pupils. Practically all items should be increased for larger classes. Except for breakage the apparatus should last indefinitely. Exact prices cannot be given because of market fluctuations. It would be well to ask for quotations from several dealers. Addresses of dealers may be found on page 59.

- 1 compound microscope, double nosepiece, one ocular, two objectives.
- 72 microscope slides.
- 1 oz. coverglasses, medium thickness.
- 12 dissecting needles in wood handles.
- 4 forceps, best steel, medium fine points.
- 12 wide-mouth bottles, 500 cc., with corks.
- 1 lb. glass tubing, 6 and 8 mm. external diameter.
- 1 thermometer graduated to 150 degrees C.
- 6 beakers, 350 cc.
- 72 test tubes, 150 x 18 mm.
 - 3 rubber stoppers, No. 5, with two holes.
- 3 rubber stoppers, No. 3, with one hole.
- 12 Erlenmeyer flasks, 250 cc.
 - 3 ft. rubber tubing, 1/4 inch diameter.
 - 1 Harvard trip balance.
 - 1 set weights, 10 to 1000 grams.

- 1 laboratory blast lamp for gasoline, with flame regulation.
- 3 Dialyzer cups, 100 x 16 mm.
- 1 wax pencil for writing on glass.
- 1 glass measuring graduate, 10 cc.
- 1 glass measuring graduate, 100 cc.
- 4 magnifiers, vulcanite mounting, 34 inch.
- 1 wire gauze with asbestos center, 150 mm.
- 2 Barnes dissecting microscopes with doublet.
- 1 alcohol burner, medium.
- 1 support stand with 3 rings, medium.
- 3 dropping bottles with pipette stoppers.
- 6 Syracuse watch glasses.
- 1 test tube clamp.
- 2 test tube brushes.

Estimated cost of above apparatus\$57.00

- 1 oz. iodine crystals.
- 1 oz. potassium iodine.
- 8 oz. sodium potassium tartrate.
- 1 oz. potassium chlorate.
- 1 lb. nitric acid, concentrated.
- 1 gal. alcohol, denatured.
- 8 oz. mercury.
- 4. oz. calcium nitrate, c.p.
- 4 oz. potassium chlorid, c.p.
- 4 oz. magnesium sulphate, c.p.
- 4 oz. diacid potassium phosphate, c.p.
- 1 oz. ferric chloride, c.p.
- 4 oz. calcium sulphate, c.p.
- 4. oz. monobasic sodium phosphate, c.p.
- 1 lb. copper sulphate, c.p.
- 1 lb. nitrate of soda, c.p.
- 1 lb. hydrochloric acid, concentrated.
- 8 oz. caustic potash.
- 3 pkgs. pith for sectioning.
- 1/4 oz. diastase.
- 2 lbs. formaldehyde.

Estimated cost of chemicals\$ 7.00

Most of the above chemicals can be bought from a good drug store. The quantities are sufficient for several times the needs of ten pupils. Some items of chemicals and of apparatus may be on hand for work in chemistry or physics, and need not be duplicated for botany.

The following items can usually be bought to advantage from local dealers:

- 1 razor for sectioning, cheap grade.
- 1 strop for above.
- 1 scissors, small.
- 12 flower pots, 4 and 6 inch.

- 6 enamelware pans, about 10 inches.
- 24 fruit jars, 1 and 2 qt. sizes.
 - 1 roll tire tape.
- 20 pcs. glass, 4 x 5 inches, old photo negatives.

Small quantities of sugar, starch, salt, Wesson oil, gasoline, ammonia, sealing wax, red ink, vaseline.

Estimated cost		\$11.00
Total estimated	cost	\$75.00

Each pupil will provide himself with a loose notebook cover with plain ledger paper for drawings, a hard pencil and eraser.

Practice Work for the Course in Botany

The references mentioned under this course will give as many practical exercises as can be used. The list of apparatus given above was made to conduct the practice exercises given in the Essentials of Botany by Fulton.

AGRICULTURE

Periods Per Week

	Class	Practice	
	3	1	
TEXT:			• .
Title The Essentials of Agri-	Author	Publish	er Price
culture	Waters	Ginn	\$1.25
Elements of Agriculture			•
REFERENCES:			
Title	Author	Publish	er Price
Principles of Plant Cul-			
ture			*
Principles of Agriculture			., Madison,
Through the School			\$1.00
and Home Garden			
Practical Agriculture Elementary Principles of		American	Воок Со 1.00
Agriculture	Ferguson & I	∟ewisFerguson	Pub. Co.,
Practical Lessons in Ag-		Sherma	n; Tex 1.00
riculture			
General Science			
First Year Science	Snyder	Allyn & l	Bacon 1.25
Elementary Entomology.	Sanderson &	JacksonGinn	1.50
Nature Study and Life.	Hodge	Ginn	
Fights of a Farmer Landscape Gardening		Orange-Ju	idd50
Equipment:			
Use farm tools and app	paratus listed u	nder Course in Bota	
			Price
Insect nets			\$2.00
6 killing bottles (see pag			
Insect pins			
1 lb. potassium, cyanide			
6 insect mounting board			
Farmers' Bulletin, 6			insects (see
page 12 of bulletin n			nat day plata
Several dozen pieces of			
The gelatin may be 6 rolls gummed binding			
Cardboard			
100 small card board pill			
(See Fig. 5 illustrating			
are glued to a piece			
piece of glass and th			
P			

Total.....\$6.60

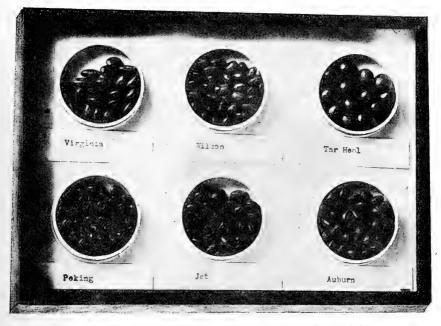


Fig. 5. Seeds Mounted in Small Pill Boxes for Comparing Varieties.

Practice Work for the Course in Elementary Agriculture

A large number of exercises may be found in the references given that will be well adapted to this work.

Have the students in this course collect and mount a large number of insects, economic plants, wild grasses and legumes, specimens of diseased plants, seeds, etc.

Make mounts for the specimens collected. (See Farmers' Bulletins 586 and 606.)

The Second Year Agriculture

FIELD CROPS

Periods Per Week

Class Practice 2 1

TEXT: Author Publisher Price REFERENCES: Author Publisher Southern Field CropsDuggarMacmillan\$1.75 Forage Plants and Their Cereals in AmericaHuntOrange-Judd 1.75 Corn Crops Montgomery Macmillan 1.60 Study of CornShoesmithOrange-Judd50 Farm Grasses of the U. S. SpillmanOrange-Judd 1.00 AlfalfaOrange-Judd 1.00

FARMERS' BULLETINS:

- 81. Corn Culture in the South.
- 101. Millet.
- 164. Rape.
- 174. Broom Corn.
- 229. Production of Good Seed Corn.
- 246. Saccharine Sorghums as Forage.
- 253. Germination of Seed Corn.
- 313. Harvesting and Storing Corn.
- 318. Cowpeas.
- 339. Alfalfa
- 343. Cultivation of Tobacco.
- 361. Meadow Fescue.
- 362. Conditions Affecting the Value of Market Hay.
- 372. Soy Beans.
- 382. Adulteration of Forage Plant Seed.
- 395. Sixty-day Oats.
- 400. A More Profitable Corn Planting Method.
- 414. Corn Cultivation.
- 415. Seed Corn.
- 420. Oats, Distribution.
- 424. Oats, Growing.
- 431. The Peanut.
- 436. Winter Oats for the South.
- 441. Lespedeza or Japan Clover.

^{*}The work outlined for the second year may be given in the third year if the teacher prefers.

- 455. Red Clover.
- 508. Market Hay.
- 509. Forage Crops for the Cotton Region.
- 515. Vetches.
- 523. Tobacco Curing.
- 529. Vetch Growing in the South Atlantic States.
- 537. How to Grow an Acre of Corn.
- 546. How to Manage a Corn Crop.
- 550. Crimson Clover.
- 553. Popcorn for the Home.
- 554. Popcorn for the Market.
- 571. Tobacco Culture,
- 591. Classification and Grading of Cotton.
- 596. Culture of Winter Wheat in the Eastern United States.

SCORE CARD FOR JUDGING CORN

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Trueness to type	15										
Shape of ear	10										
Color of kernels	5										
Color of cob	5			`							
Uniformity of kernels	10										
Length of ear	5										
Circumference of ear	5										
Market condition	10				 						·
Butt of ear	5										
Tip of ear	5										
Shape of kernels	5								••••		
Furrows between rows	5										
Space between rows at cob	5								 		
Proportion of corn to cob	10										
Total	100										f !

Practice Work for the Course in Field Crops

1. SEED SELECTION:

a. Corn:

- 1. Field Selection (with reference to plant, number of ears, etc.).
- 2. Harvesting.
- 3. Judging.
- 4. Testing seed.
- 5. Planting "Ear-to-Row" method.
- 6. In the second season compare yields from different ears.

b. Cotton:

- 1. Field selection. (Select the type of plant desired.)
- 2. Compare yields, length of lint, etc., of selected plants.
- 3. Plant selected seed.

2. SEED TESTING:

Make seed testing trays and test the seed of various farm crops.

3. SEED STUDY:

Identify and compare seed of different varieties of farm crops.

 Collect and mount insects and specimens of plant diseases affecting farm crops.

5. STUDY SMALL GRAINS:

Compare structure of head, habit of growth, etc.

- Identify the most common grasses and legumes, both wild and cultivated and make mounts of as many as possible.
- 7. Study various methods of destroying insects in stored grain.

Equipment: Price
Score cards for farm crops\$5.00
Seed of several varieties of each of the field crops grown in the community.
Containers for seed. (Use glass jars or tin cans. Cans may be
bought from the American Can Company, Atlanta, Ga., at very reasonable prices.)
Tools needed will be found in the list of Farm Equipment.
100 stakes for labeling plots (¾ x 3 in. and 2¼ ft. long, painted white)
1 rubber stamp labeling outfit (½ in. letters) for marking stakes 2.50

VEGETABLE GARDENING

Periods Per Week

		Class	Practice		
		3	1	(for one term)	
TEXT:				(,	
Title		Author		Publisher	Price
	Gardening			Webb	
	ry Manual of				
	-	Hood		Ginn	
				G11111	
REFERENC	ES:				
Title	2.5 (Author		Publisher	Price
	Cardoning		_ 6	Orange-Judd·	
				Ginn	
				Macmillan	
	ve Vegetable	aney		macminan	1.00
	-	Lloyd		J. B. Lippincott	1.50
GIOWINE				J. D. Dippincott	1.00
FARMERS'	BULLETINS:				
35.					
55. 61.	Potato Culture.				
198.	Asparagus Cult Strawberries.	ure.			
204.	Cultivation of	Muchnooma			
204.	Tomatoes.	Musiirooms.			
232.	Okra.				
254.	Cucumbers.				
254. 255.	The Home Vege	otable Cardon			
282.	Celery.	etable Garden.			
282.	Beans.				
324.	Sweet Potatoes				
354.	Onion Culture.	•			
407.	The Potato as	o Thurst Chan			
433.	Cabbage.	a fruck Crop.			
434.	The Home Pro	duction of Oni	ion Seed an	d Sots	
460.	Frames as a Fa			a Sets.	
548.	Storing and Ma		-		
040.	Storing and Ma	ineting bwee	t Totatoes.		
Earinma	mt a			¥	Price
Equipme					
	-			ant for Dield Cor-	
		,		ent for Field Crops	
				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
4 201	i mermometers .				2.00

6 garden trowels\$ 1.5	0
1 reel and line 1.5	0
100 wooden labels	5
Samples of fertilizer	
Flats	
Manila paper for paper pots; cut $4\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ in	0
1 box small short tacks, to use in making paper pots	5
Total\$42.7	0

Practice Work for Course in Vegetable Gardening

1. SEED STUDY:

- a. Identification. (See Fig. 9, Farmers' Bulletin, 586.)
- b. Germination. (Make germination trays.)
- c. Viability.

2. PLANTING SEED:

- a. Different depths. Make a box with a glass side. Plant seed against the glass at varying depths to study effects of depth of planting.
 - b. Note different lifting power of seed.
 - c. Fertilizers.
 - d. Kinds of soils.

3. Construction of Transplanting Pots, Etc.

- a. Construct hot beds and cold frames. (See text.)
- b. Paper pots. (Take a block 2½ in. square and 3 in. high; fasten the head of a bolt or large nail in the center of the top and then fasten the block to a table. To make the pots pass a piece of paper around the block, fold over the top from all sides; then drive a small short tack through the center of the folds. The tack is bradded against the bolt head and will hold the pot together securely enough to be handled.)
- c. Flats. Make out of light lumber, about 16 x 18 in. and 2 in. deep.

4. TRANSPLANTING:

- a. Trimming plants.
- b. Watering.
- 5. STARTING SWEET POTATOES.
- 6. IRISH POTATOES:
 - a. Cutting tubers.
 - b. Formalin treatment for scab.

7. CARE OF CROP:

- a. Cultivation, depth, etc.
- b. Watering.
- c. Weeding.
- d. Thinning.

8. INTERCROPPING:

- a. Companion crops.
- b. Succession crops.
- c. Examples.

'9 AND 10. SPRAYING:

- a. Study spraying apparatus.
- b. Preparation of insecticides and fungicides.
- c. The uses and time of application of each kind.

FRUIT CULTURE

Periods Per Week

	renous re	er week		
	Class	Practice	2	
	3	1	(for one term)	
Text:				
Title	Author		Publisher	Price
Popular Fruit Growing.	Green		Webb	\$1.00
References:				
Title	Author		Publisher	Price
Principles of Fruit Grov	v-			•
ing	Bailey		Macmillan	\$1.50
The Pruning Book	Bailey		Macmillan	1.50
The American Apple				4.00
Orchard	Waugh		Orange-Judd	1.00
The American Peach	XXX 1-		Onengo Tudd	1.00
Orchard	Waugn		T R Lippincott	1.50
Harvesting Fruits	Wangh		Orange-Indd	1.00
Harvesting Fruits	Waugu		Orange ouda	2.00
FARMERS' BULLETINS:				
113. The Apple and	How to Grow it	t.		
154. The Home Frui	t Garden.			
181. Pruning.				
213. Raspberries.				
291. Evaporation of	Apples.			
482. The Pear and H				
491. Profitable Mana			le Orchard.	
631, 632, and 633. G	rowing Peaches			
Equipment:				Price
6 hand pruning shea	a re			\$ 6.00
2 Henry Disston pri	ming saws No	25		2.50
1 pole pruner ("Ha				
2 tree trimmers, Tit				
1 barrel spray pum	p complete wi	th 8 ft. ba	amboo rod and ang	le
disc nozzle. (The "Iron Age	" spray pu	imp is recommende	d.
This pump is	fastened on th	e outside	of the barrel, which	eh
makes it easier	$\text{cared for)}\dots$			25.00
Insecticides and fun				
1 grafting chisel	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •		75
1 mallet				
1 budding knife				
1 hawk bill pruning				
Raffia for tying bud				
Materials for grafting			a110 w	

.....\$51.50

Practice Work for Course in Fruit Culture

1. PLANTING TREES:

- a. Trimming trees.
- b. Planting in soil. (Use apple and peach trees 1 and 2 years old.)

2. PRUNING:

- a. Identify leaf and flower buds.
- b. Study sap circulation.
- c. Study methods of cutting to avoid stubs. (Prune trees 3, 4, and 8 years of age.)

3. PROPAGATION:

- a. Whip grafting.
- b. Piece root grafts.
- c. Cleft grafting (apples).

(Make grafting wax, use 7 parts beeswax, 5 parts resin, 2 parts of tallow. See text for preparation.)

- d. Budding. (Cherries, peaches, pecans.)
- e. Bridge grafting.
- f. Layering.
 - 1. Simple, and compound (grape).
 - 2. Mound (gooseberries).
- 4. STRATIFYING SEED.
- 5. STUDY SPRAYING APPARATUS.
- 6. PREPARATION OF SPRAYS.
- 7. APPLICATION OF SPRAYS.

(Spray calendars may be found in the text. A good spray calendar suitable for framing is sent out with the Deming Company's catalogue.)

- 8. Learn to identify varieties of fruit grown in the community.
- Note effects of poor cultivation, pruning, insects and diseases affecting fruits grown in community.

The Third Year Agriculture

FARM ANIMALS

Periods Per Week

	Class	Practice	2	
	2	. 1	(for one term	.)
TEXT:				
Title	Author		Publisher	Price
Beginnings in Anima	al			
Husbandry	Plumb		Webb	\$1.2
References:				
Title	Author		Publisher	Price
Live Stock Judging	and			
Selection	Curtis		Lea & Feber, Ph	ila-
Types and Breeds of	Farm		delphia	\$2.0
Animals				
Farm Animals	Hunt & Bur	kett	Orange-Judd	1.50
Domesticated Animal				
Plants			Ginn	1.28
Animal Husbandry f				
Schools				
Judging Live Stock	Craig		Chicago	
Swine in America				
Productive Swine H			Orange-Judu	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
bandry			J. B. Lippincott.	1.50
Manual of Farm Ani				
FARMERS' BULLETINS:				
205. Pig Manage	ment.			
573. The Angora	Goat.			
576. Breeds of Sl	heep for the Farm.			
580. Beef Produc	ction in the South.			
DEPARTMENT BULLETI	ns:			
20. The Manage	ment of Sheep on t	the Farm.		
73. Raising and	Fattening Beef Ca	lves in Alal	bama.	
152. Scabies of C	Cattle.			
206. Milk Fever	and Its Treatment	t.		
258. Texas or Ti	ck Fever and Its E	radication.		
351. The Tuberch	in Test of Cattle f	or Tubercu	losis.	
379. Hog Cholera	l.			•
439. Anthrax.				

449. Rabies.473. Tuberculosis.

- 498. Methods of Exterminating Tick Fever.
- 530. Important Poultry Diseases.
- 569. Texas or Tick Fever.

Equipment:							. 1	Price
Animals	for school	(hogs and	other	animals,	except	horses,	cows	
and	fowls, which	are listed	elsewh	ere)			\$	50.00
	rds for stock							
Tot	al						\$	52.50

Practice Work for Course in Farm Animals

- 1. Construct several types of hog houses.
- 2. Score as many animals of all kinds as possible.
- 3. Study various breeds of farm animals.

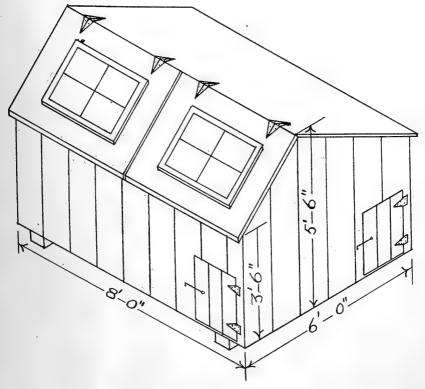


Fig. 6. Hog House. (Courtesy of Pennsylvania State College.)

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR HOG HOUSE

- 20 pieces, %" x 10" x 3'-6", back and front siding.
- 16 pieces, %" x 10" x 5'-6", ends.
- 20 pieces, \%" x 10" x 8'-0", roof.
 - 4 pieces, 2" x 4" x 4'-0", corner posts.
- 2 pieces, 2" x 4" x 8'-0", sills.
- 2 pieces, 2" x 4" x 6'-0", sills.
- 2 pieces, 2" x 4" x 8'-0", plate.
- 2 pieces, 2" x 4" x 8'-0", end plates.
- 1 piece, 2" x 4" x 8'-0", ridge pole.
- 2 pieces, 2" x 4" x 8'-0", frame around doors and windows.
- 2 pieces, 6" x 8" x 6'-0", skid poles.
- 2 sash and 2 batten doors, hinges, hooks, staples and nails.



Fig. 7. Portable A-Shaped Hog House. (Farmers' Bulletin, 566.)

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR A-SHAPED HOG HOUSE

- 13 pieces, 1" x 12" x 16'-0", for sides, back, and floor of house.
 - 9 pieces, 16'-0", batten.
 - 3 pieces, 2" x 4" x 12'-0", for frame work.
 - 2 pieces, $2" \times 8" \times 12'-0"$, for pig rail or guard.
- 121 pieces 1" x 6" x 16'-0", for saddles board.
 - 3 poles for skids.

Nails.

FEEDING LIVE STOCK

Periods Per Week

Class

3 (for one term)

TEXT:			
Title	Author	Publisher	Price
Profitable Stock Fe	edingSmith	Webb	\$1.50
_			
REFERENCES:			
Title	Author	Publisher	Price
Principles of Feedi	ngBurkett	Orange-Judd	\$1.50
Productive Feeding	of		
Farm Animals	Woll	J. B. Lippincott	1.50
FARMERS' BULLETIN	s:		
22. The Feedi	ng of Farm Animals.		
170. Principles	of Horse Feeding.		
0.40 (77) - (7	Dations		

- 346. The Computation of Rations.
- 411. Feeding Hogs in the South.
- 578. The Handling and Feeding of Silage.
- 588. Economic Cattle Feeding in the Corn Belt.

DAIRYING

Periods Per Week

	1 (110003 1 (1	WCCh		
	Class			
	3	1	(for one term)	
TEXT:				
Title	Author		Publisher	Price
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production Testing Milk and Its	Eckles		Macmillan	\$1.60
Products	.Farrington & W	Voll	Mendota Book Co Madison, Wis	
References:				
Title	Author		Publisher	Price
The Business of Dairying Milk and Its Products Clean Milk	Wing		Macmillan	1.50
FARMERS' BULLETINS:				
55. The Dairy Herd				
106. Breeds of Dairy	Cattle.			
166. Cheese Making	on the Farm.			
280. A Profitable Ten	ant Dairy Farm.			
349. The Dairy Indus	stry in the South			
363. The Use of Milk	as Food.			
413. The Care of Mil	k and its use in t	he Home	e.	
487. Cheese.				
490. Bacteria in Mill	κ.			
541. Farm Butter Ma	king.			
D				
DEPARTMENT BULLETINS:				
1. Medical Milk Co			Milk.	
49. The Cost of Rais	sing a Dairy Cow	•		

Equipment: Pri	ce
4 cows\$300.	00
1 cream separator (135 lb.)	50
1 Babcock tester (6 bottles) 9.	00
1 doz. milk test bottles, 10%	25
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz cream test bottles, 50%	50
Pipettes: 1 9cc., 1 17.6cc., 1 18cc	60
1 acid measure	15
1 milk scales 3.0	00
1 thermometer	75
1 lactometer	25
1 churn 4.0	00
1 butter printer	90

Assorted wash brushes\$	1.50
Sulphuric acid, 1 gallon	.60
Butter ladles and packers, assorted	1.00
Cream scales	10.00
Milking pails	1.00
Milk cans, etc	5.00
Total\$3	373.00

Practice Work for Course in Dairying

- 1. Testing milk and cream by the Babcock method.
- Make acidity test of milk, cream, and buttermilk, using Mann's test, Marschall's, and others.
- 3. THE LACTOMETER TEST:
 - a. Estimation of watering.
 - b. Estimation of skimming.
- 4. SKIMMING MILK BY
 - a. Centrifugal separator.
 - b. Gravity method.
- 5. RIPENING CREAM:
 - a. Ripening temperature.
 - b. Preparation of starter.
 - c. Inoculating cream.
- 6. CHURNING (Using hand churn):
 - a. Acid tests.
 - b. Babcock tests.
 - c. Estimating color and salt, for butter.
 - d. Packing and preparing butter for market.
- 7. JUDGING BUTTER:
 - a. Score samples of butter, using score cards.
- 8. Making Cottage Cheese (Using skim milk):
 - a. Setting.
 - b. Draining.
 - c. Salting.
 - d. Packing.
- 9. CHEESE MAKING.

POULTRY RAISING

Periods Per Week

Class 3

Bulletins from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TEXT:

Practice

1

(for one term)

References: TitleAuthor Publisher Price How to Keep Hens for Principles and Practices Domestic BirdsRobinsonGinn1.35 Productive Poultry HusbandryLewisJ. B. Lippincott 1.50 Poultry KeepingLewisJ. B. Lippincott 1.00 FARMERS' BULLETINS: 51. Standard Varieties of Chickens. 64. Ducks and Geese, 128. Eggs and Their Use as Food. 182. Poultry as Food. 200. Turkeys. 234. The Guinea Fowl. 236. Incubation and Incubators. 287. Poultry Management. 355. A Successful Poultry and Dairy Farm. 445. Marketing Eggs Through the Creamery. 452. Capons and Caponizing. 528. Hints to Poultry Raisers. 530. Important Poultry Diseases. 574. Poultry House Construction. 585. Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hens' Eggs. 594. Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post. DEPARTMENT BULLETINS: 17. The Refrigeration of Dressed Poultry in Transit. 21. The Commercial Fattening of Poultry. Price Equipment: 20 hens and 2 males (males not related)..... The price given is for standard bred fowls. The difference in the cost of ordinary stock and good stock can soon be made by the sale of eggs

at fancy prices for hatching.

The breeds recommended are general purpose breeds and are given in order of preference for this State.

Barred Plymouth Rock.

White Wyandotte.

White or Buff Plymouth Rock.

Rhode Island Red (single or rose comb).

Orpington (buff or white).

- 1 colony house (see Fig. 10) with or without floor (to be made by students).
- 2 feed hoppers (see Fig. 12), (to be made by students).
- 2 drinking fountains (to be made by students).

Punch a hole with a large nail about 1½ in. from the top of an old paint can. Provide a pan about two inches deep to hold the inverted can, which when filled with water furnishes a constant supply of water. Drinking fountains for small chickens may be made in the same way, but use a tomato can and a smaller pan for a container.

Coops for each brood of chickens hatched (see Figs. 8 and 9), (to be made by students).

Practice Work for Course in Poultry Raising

1. SETTING THE HEN:

- a. The hen should be placed in a quiet and isolated place, so that no other hen can lay in her nest.
- b. Sitting boxes should be about 7 inches high, with the straw arranged in a saucer shape to enable the hen to step into the nest without danger of breaking the eggs.
- c. Hens should be moved to sitting quarters after dark and allowed to remain on china eggs or some eggs not intended for hatching for at least 24 hours. Then after they have thoroughly quieted down place them on the sitting eggs.
- d. The hen should be carefully dusted during the period of incubation: First, immediately after setting her, and second, three days before hatching. This precaution is absolutely necessary to prevent lice from getting on the young chicks.

2. MAKE INSECT POWDER.

(Caution the students regarding the handling of gasoline near fire and against the danger of handling carbolic acid.)

Three parts gasoline, 1 part carbolic acid; mix, then add as much plaster of paris as is required to make a very stiff dough. Spread in layers about ½ inch thick to dry. After the mixture has been dried thoroughly mash into a powder and bottle for use.

3. CARE OF YOUNG CHICKS:

- a. Construction of coops. (See Figs. 8 and 9.)
- b. Cover floor of coop with 1/2 inch of clean sand.
- c. Whitewash the coop with a mixture or 3 quarts of whitewash to 1 tablespoon full of "Creolin." (This gives a sanitary odor and is very effective in keeping lice away.)

- d. Place the hen and chicks in the coop and allow the chicks to pick around before giving them any food. (A chick should not be fed for 48 hours after hatching, since the yolk of the egg, which is in the young chick's stomach when hatched, must be assimilated before the chick can handle any other food; feeding immediately after hatching is likely to give the chick indigestion.) Keep the hen confined for the first week, but allow the chicks to run out.
- e. Food for the first week:

Keep finely broken oyster shells available.

Hard boiled eggs and rolled oat meal mashed together dry.

Thoroughly cooked "Johnny cake," and never any wet dough.

Water or fresh skim milk should be kept before them all of the time. Feed often (about every four hours) just enough for them to clean up. Keep the chicks anxious to pick up what is given them.

f. Food for the second week:

Cracked wheat, screenings, or mixed chick feed.

Mash, composed of wheat bran 2 parts by weight, ground corn and oats 1 part, wheat middlings 1 part.

Feed in dry hoppers.

g. Clean coops once a week,

4. COLONY HOUSES:

- a. If floored, cover with sand, If not floored, cover the dirt with 6 inches of pine needles or straw.
- b. Whitewash, using the same mixture mentioned above.
- c. Clean dropping board once a week. (Put the droppings in barrels and cover with a few handfuls of land plaster, to retain the ammonia; keep in a dry place. (Hen manure makes a very valuable fertilizer.)
- d. The perches (which should be removable) must be covered with kerosene or scalded every two weeks.

5. THE DUST BATH:

Make boxes 14 x 18 inches and 10 inches deep. Put in about 6 inches of clean dust mixed with a teacupful of sulphur.

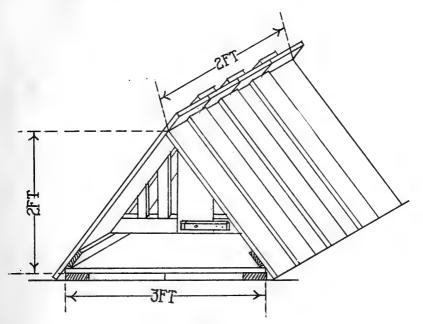
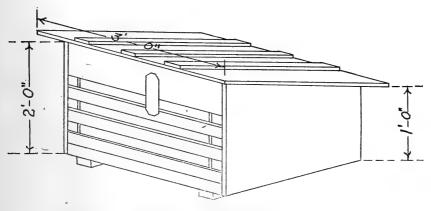


Fig. 8. A-Shaped Chicken Coop. (Courtesy Mr. A. G. Oliver of the North Carolina Experiment Station.)



• Fig. 9. Box Chicken Coop. (Courtesy Mr. A. G. Oliver of the North Carolina Experiment Station.)

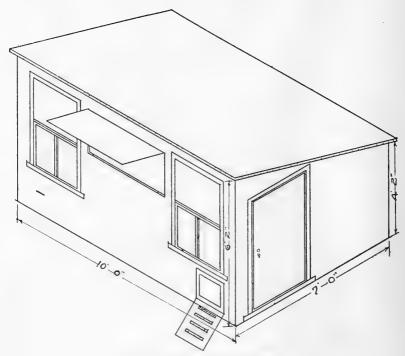


Fig. 10. Poultry Colony House. (Adapted from Farmers' Bulletin, 574.)

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR POULTRY COLONY HOUSE.

- 2 pieces, $6" \times 8" \times 10'$ -0" long, for skids.
- 6 pieces, 2" x 6" x 7'-0" long, for floor joists.
- 16 pieces, $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 10" x 7'-0" long, for end siding.
- 12 pieces, \%" x 10" x 5'-0" long, for rear siding.
- 12 pieces, %" x 10" x 6'-6" long, for front siding.
 - 2 pieces, 2" x 4" x 10'-0" long, for front and back plates.
 - 2 pieces, 2" x 4" x 8'-0" long, for end plates.
- 6 pieces, 2" x 4" x 8'-0" long, for ceiling joists.
- 10 pieces, \%" x 10" x 11'-0" long, for sheathing.
- 10 pieces, %" x 10" x 10'-0" long, for flooring.
- 5 pieces, \%" x 10" x 10'-0" long, for flooring under roosts.
- 10 pieces, $2'' \times 4'' \times 6' \cdot 0''$ long, for corner posts and studs.

Doors, windows, nails, hinges, and hooks.

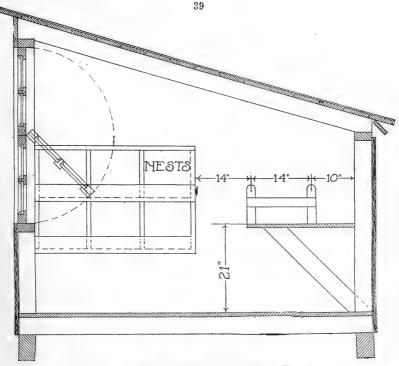
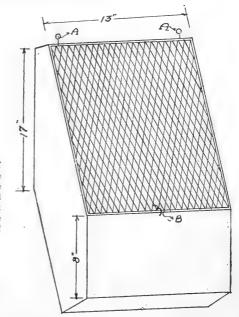


Fig. 11. Section of Colony House Shown in Fig. 10.



The wire covering the feed should be stiff woven wire, with about 1-inch mesh. The hooks at AA should extend through the top, so that the wire hangs on the feed and drops down as the feed is eaten. The hook shown at B is provided to allow the wire to be fastened up putting the food out of reach of the fowls.

Fig. 12. Dry Feed Hopper.

The Fourth Year Agriculture

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

Periods Per Week

	Class	Practice		
	3	1		
TEXT:				
Title	Author		Publisher	Price
Soils and Soil Fertility	Whitson & V	WalsterV	Vebb	\$1.2
References:				
Title	Author		Publisher	Price
Soils and Fertilizers Soils Farm Manures Fertilizers and Crops . Soils and Soil Fertility Principles of Soil Fertil Irrigation and Drainag Soils Soils and Crops Soil Fertility and Perm nent Agriculture	KingBurkettThorneVan SlykeWhitson & W ity Viviane.KingLyon & FippHunt & Burk		Jacmillan Tange-Judd Tange-Judd Tange-Judd Jacmillan Tange-Judd	1.50 1.25 1.50 2.50 1.25 1.00 1.50 1.50
FARMERS' BULLETINS:				
44. Commercial Fe 48. Manuring of Co 77. Liming of Soil 138. Irrigation in F 192. Barnyard Man 245. Renovation of 257. Soil Fertility. 266. Management of 278. Leguminous Co 371. Drainage of Iro 406. Soil Conservati 524. Tile Drainage	otton. Is. Tield and Garden ure. Worn-out Soils. Soils to Conser rops for Green I rigated Lands.	ve Moisture.		
Equipment:	r 2 mm (No 99	09 Catalogu	V Control	Price

tific Company) \$ 1.10

3.00

18.00

5.00

1 soil auger

1 torsion balance, capacity 1 kilogram.....

1 platform scale, capacity 100 lbs. or more.....

	galvanized pans, with perforated bottoms, size 4 x 4 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep	
	enameled sauce pans, 2 quarts	.60
	enameled pans, diameter 6 in., depth 2 in	1.50
	graduated cylinders, 100 cc	2.00
	doz. covered soil cans or fruit jars	.80
	spade (Farm Equipment)	
	ruler (may be used for straight edge)	.10
	medicine dropper	.05
	glass tubes, diameter 1 inch, length 3 feet	1.50
	glass tubes, diameter 2 inches, length 15 inches	1.00
	tamping rod, 1/4 inch diameter, 3 feet long	
1	capillary tube support (No. 9262, Catalogue X, Central Scien-	
	tific Company, Chicago)	• • • • •
	500 cc. flask	.50
15	sections of water pipe, 8 in., with coupling	9.00
	barrel or deep water container, 40 inches depth	
	mulch cylinders	12.00
18	soil tubes, 3 tube racks, 3 tanks (3 outfits, Nos. 9288-89-90, Cata-	
	logue X, Central Scientific Co., Chicago)	31.50
	beakers, 200 cc	2.70
	everal yards of cheese cloth	.50
1	plasticity apparatus (No. 9146, Catalogue X, Central Scientific	
	Company, Chicago)	2.20
	doz. sterilizer bottles	.45
1	qt. saturated solution of lime water	
1	compound microscope (Botany Equipment)	
1	absorption of heat apparatus (No. 9003, Catalogue X, Central	
	Scientific Company, Chicago)	3.35
C	arbon black or soot	
	halk dust	
8	chemical thermometers (freezing to boiling)	4.80
2	saucers	
В	lue litmus paper	.50
Q	uick lime	
F	liter paper, diameter 15 cm	.60
9	glass funnels, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches	1.35
S	olution of ammonia (dilute 178 cc. saturated ammonia solution	
	with 422 cc. water)	
F	ertilizer materials (required in Experiment No. 21)	•••••
	Total	3104.60

Practice Work for Course in Soils and Fertilizers with the Apparatus Needed for Each Exercise

The experiments marked thus (*) will under ordinary conditions be done once for the entire class. Of those not marked the teacher will be guided by the capacity and equipment of the laboratory whether they are to be done by individual students or once for the class. As many sets of apparatus will be

required for each exercise as there are students working individually on such exercises at one time.

Extra pieces of glassware should be kept in stock for emergency.

The catalogue numbers given in certain cases are merely suggestive of the style of apparatus to use and may be made by the students.

Some of the apparatus can be made in the shop or by a local tinner.

- *1. The identification of rocks.
- *2. The formation of soils.
- *3. Classes of soils and the change from soil to subsoil. Soil auger.
- 4. a. Determination of total capillary and gravitational water.
 - 3 galvanized pans with perforated bottom, size 4 x 4 x 21/2 high.
 - b. Determination of pore space by amount of water held.
 - 6 enameled pans, 2 quart, 1 graduated cylinder, 100 cc.
- 5. Determination of capillary water capacity of field soils.
 - a. Spade.
 - b. 3 covered soil cans or fruit jars.
 - c. Torsion balance, capacity 1 kilo.
- 6. Compare weight and pore space in sand and clay soils.
 - a. One 2-quart sauce pan. (May use (b) under Exp. 2.)
 - b. Straight edge. (May use ruler.)
 - c. Torsion balance. (Same as (c) in Exp. 5.)
- 7. Volumetric method for determination of specific gravity of soils.
 - a. Torsion balance.
 - b. 4 graduated cylinders, 100 cc.
 - c. Medicine dropper.
- *8. Determination of rate and height of rise of capillary water.
 - a. 3 glass tubes, diam. 1 inch, length 3 feet or more.
 - b. Tamping rod 1/4 in. diameter.
 - c. Capillary tube support. (No. 9262, Catalogue X, Central Scientific Company, Chicago.)
 - d. One 500 cc. flask.
 - e. 1 ruler, metric and English.
- *9. Distribution of capillary moisture in soil columns.
 - a. 15 8-inch lengths of water pipe with coupling.
 - b. Barrel or other water container, depth 40 inches.
 - c. 15 enameled pans, diameter 6 inches, depth 2 inches.
 - d. Torsion balance.
- *10. Effect of mulches on rate of evaporation.
 - a. 6 mulch cylinders (Nos. 0129, Catalogue X, Central Scientific Company, Chicago).
 - b. Cut straw.
 - c. Platform scales, capacity 100 lbs. or more.
- *11. Rate of percolation of water through soils of different textures.
 - a. 18 soil tubes, 3 tubs racks, 3 tanks. (3 Nos. 9288-89-90, Catalogue X, Central Scientific Company, Chicago.)
 - 12. Effect of drainage on rate of percolation of water through soil.
 - a. 2 glass tubes, diameter 2 inches, length 15 inches.
 - b. 2 6-inch squares of cheese cloth or wads of cotton.

- c. 2 enameled sauce pans.
- d. 1 beaker, 200 cc.
- 13. Effect of puddling in water holding capacity.
 - a. 2 enameled pans.
 - b. 2 cheese cloth squares, 1 foot,
- 14. Determination of effect of freezing on clay soils.
 - a. Plasticity apparatus. (No. 9146, Catalogue X, Central Scientific Company, Chicago.)
 - b. Torsion balance or platform scales.
- 15. The flocculating effect of lime.
 - a. 1 sterilizer bottle, 8 shaker bottles, 8 oz. (round nursing bottles).
 - b. Saturated solution of lime water. (Keep well stopped.)
 - c. Compound microscope.
- *16. Effect of color on soil temperature.
 - a. Absorption of heat apparatus. (No. 9003, Catalogue X, Central Scientific Company, Chicago.)
 - b. Carbon black or soot.
 - c. Chalk dust or white marble dust.
 - d. 6 chemical thermometers.
- *17. Effect of evaporation and soil temperature.
 - a. 4 enameled pans.
 - b. 4 chemical thermometers.
- *18. Effect of slope on temperature of soils at different depths.
 - a. 8 chemical thermometers (freezing to boiling).
- *19. To determine when a soil is acid.
 - a. 2 saucers or porcelain dishes.
 - b. Blue litmus paper.
- 20. To determine the effect of lime on the loss of humus.
 - a. Torsion balance.
 - b. Powdered quick lime.
 - c. Filter paper, diameter 15 cm.
 - d. 2 glass funnels, diameter 31/2 in.
 - c. 2 glass beakers.
 - d. Solution of ammonia (178 cc. strong ammonia in 422 cc. water).
- 21. Solubility of common fertilizers.
 - a. Fertilizer materials.
 - b. 9 funnels 3½ in, or 90 mm.
 - c. Graduated cylinder, 100 cc.
 - d. 18 glass beakers, 200 cc.
- Prof. M. E. Sherwin, of the Soils Department in the A. & M. College, at West Raleigh, N. C., will furnish one set of outlines for carrying out the above, to each of the Farm-Life Schools.

RURAL ECONOMICS

(Marketing, Farm Management, Farm Machinery, Rural Sanitation, etc.)

Periods Per Week

Class

Practice

	3	1	
TEXT:			
Title	Author	Publisher	r Price
How Farmers Coöperate and Double Profits	.Poe	Orange-Jud	d\$1.50
(The text mentioned about may be used as a part			for the student
References:			
Title	Author	Publisher	r Price
The Principles of Rural			
Credit	Morrison	Macmillan	\$1.50
Coöperation in Agricul-			
ture			
Farm Management			
Rural Hygiene			
Agricultural Engineering.	.Davidson		1.50
Bacteria in Relation to			
Country Life		Macmillan	1.50
Principles of Bookkeeping	•		
and Farm Accounts			
Blanks for above			
FARMERS' BULLETINS:			
62. Marketing Farm	Produce.		
242. An Example of M			
272. A Successful Hos	g and Seed-cor	n Farm.	
280. A Profitable Tens	ant Dairy Fari	n.	
292. Cost of Filling S	ilos.		
299. Diversified Farm	ing Under the	Plantation System.	
310. A Successful Alah	ama Diversific	eation Farm.	
312. A Successful Sou	thern Hay Far	rm.	
325. Small Farms in	the Cotton Bel	t.	•
326. Building up a Ri		n Plantation.	
364. A Profitable Cott			
365. Farm Managemen		1 Potato Growing Sec	ctions.
370. Replanting a Far			
422. Demonstration W			
432. How a City Fami	ily Managed a	Farm.	'

437. A System of Tenant Farming and Its Results.

- 454. A Successful New York Farm.
- 511. Farm Bookkeeping.
- 519. An Example of Intensive Farming in the Cotton Belt.
- 572. A System of Farm Cost Accounting.
- 593. How to Use Farm Credit.
- 179. Horseshoeing.
- 270. Modern Conveniences of the Farm Home.
- 347. The Repair of Farm Equipment.
- 403. The Construction of Concrete Fence Posts.
- 438. Hog Houses.
- 461. The Use of Concrete on the Farm.
- 481. Concrete Construction on the Live-Stock Farm.
- 574. Poultry House Construction.
- 589. Home-made Silos.
- 277. The Use of Alcohol and Gasoline in Farm Engines.
- 303. Corn Harvesting Machinery.
- 155. How Insects Affect Health.
- 345. Some Common Disinfectants.
- 450. Some Facts About Malaria.
- 459. House Flies.
- 463. The Sanitary Privy.
- 478. How to Prevent Typhoid.
- 480. Practical Methods of Disinfecting Stables.
- 547. The Yellow-Fever Mosquito.

DEPARTMENT BULLETINS:

- 3. A Normal Day's Work.
- 32. An Example of Successful Farm Management.
- 41. A Farm Management Survey.
- 57. Water Supply, Plumbing, and Sewage Disposal for Country Homes.

THE SCHOOL FARM

Make a map of the farm and plan some definite system of cropping. Locate the farm buildings with regard to both convenience and sanitation.

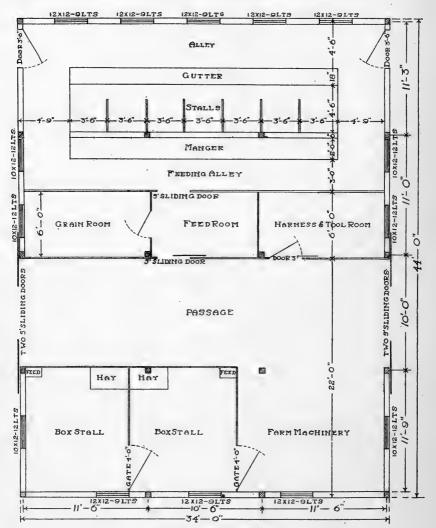


Fig. 13. Barn (Floor Plan).

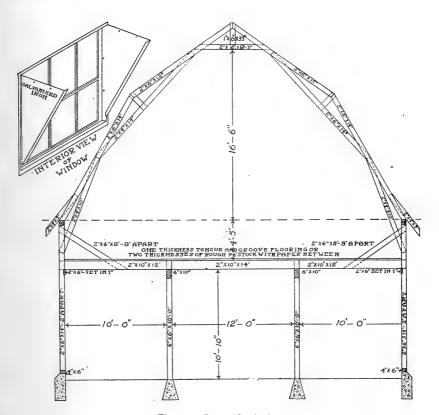


Fig. 14. Barn (Section).

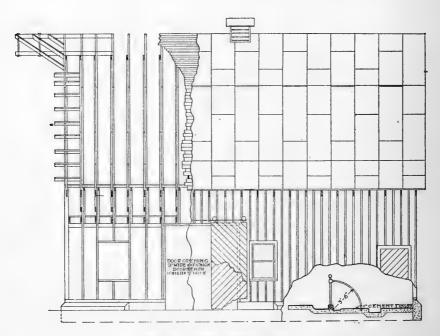


Fig. 15. Barn (Side Elevation).

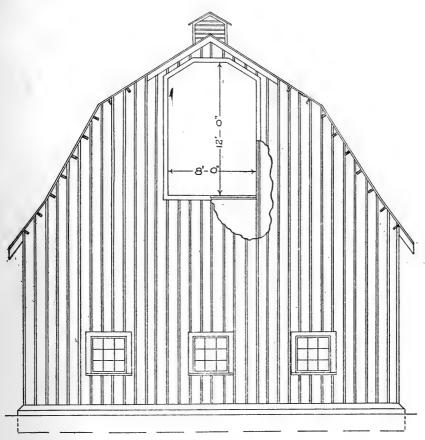


Fig. 16. Barn (End Elevation).

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR BARN.

- 12 pieces, 4" x 6" x 12'-0" long, for sills
- 80 pieces, 2" x 6" x 14'-0" long, for studs.
- 12 pieces, $6" \times 6" \times 14'-0"$ long, for posts.
- 6 pieces, 6" x 6" x 10'-0" long, for posts.
- 18 pieces, 2" x 6" x 18'-0" long, for plates.
- 8 pieces, 6" x 10" x 12'-0" long, for girders.
- 10 pieces, 2" x 6" x 16'-0" long, for ribbon board.
- 138 pieces, 2" x 10" x 12'-0" long, for floor joists.
 - 12 pieces, 2" x 6" x 8'-0" long, for wall braces.
 - 44 pieces, $2" \times 4" \times 10'$ -0" long, for raters and braces.
 - 44 pieces, 2" x 4" x 5'-10" long, for rafters and braces.
 - 44 pieces, 2" x 4" x 5'-0" long, for rafters and braces.
 - 44 pieces, 2" x 6" x 12'-0" long, for rafters and braces.
 - 44 pieces, 2" x 4" x 14'-0" long, for rafters and braces.

22 pieces, 2" x 6" x 8'-6" long, for rafters and braces. 22 pieces, 1" x 6" x 3'-0" long, for rafters and braces. 3,080 ft. B.M., size %" x 6"-8"-10" wide, sheathing, for roof. 1,870 ft. B.M., size %" x 6"-8"-10" wide, for subfloor. 1,870 ft. B.M., T. and G., %" x 3" wide, for finish floor. 3,116 ft. B.M., size %" x 10" wide, for siding. 260 pieces, %" x 2" x 14'-0" long, for strips on siding.

Gen	eral Equipment:	Price
	1 barn\$	600.00
	2 work animals (mares)	500.00
	1 two-horse wagon	65.00
	1 two-horse turn-plow	8.50
	1 disc harrow	25.00
	1 drag harrow	12.00
	1 weeder	7.00
	1 cultivator	35.00
	1 combination planter	15.00
	1 single-shovel plow	3.00
	1 set of two-horse harness	25.00
	2 hoes (gooseneck)	9.00
•	6 rakes (garden)	4.50
	2 hay forks	1.50
	1 platform scales (merchants)	15.00
	2 shovels	2.00
	1 mattock	.75
	1 scythe	1.50
	CARPETERS' TOOLS FOR GENERAL USE.	
	Carpeters' Tools for General Use. 1 hand-saw, 9 points	1.65
		1.65 1.65
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$	
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points	1.65 .75 .25
	1 hand-saw, 9 points	1.65 .75 .25
	1 hand-saw, 9 points	1.65 .75 .25 .25
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer 1 jack plane, 14 inches	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75 .60 2.65
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer 1 jack plane, 14 inches 1 smooth plane, 8 inches	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75 .60 2.65 2.00
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer 1 jack plane, 14 inches 1 smooth plane, 8 inches 1 block plane, 4 inches	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75 .60 2.65 2.00
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer 1 jack plane, 14 inches 1 smooth plane, 8 inches 1 block plane, 4 inches 1 set of screwdrivers	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75 .60 2.65 2.00 .75
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer 1 jack plane, 14 inches 1 smooth plane, 8 inches 1 block plane, 4 inches 1 set of screwdrivers 1 set of firmer chisels (5, ¼ to 1 inch)	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75 .60 2.65 2.00 .75 .75
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer 1 jack plane, 14 inches 1 smooth plane, 8 inches 1 block plane, 4 inches 1 set of screwdrivers 1 set of firmer chisels (5, ¼ to 1 inch) 1 ratchet brace, 10-inch sweep	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75 .60 2.65 2.00 .75 .75 3.50
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer 1 jack plane, 14 inches 1 smooth plane, 8 inches 1 block plane, 4 inches 1 set of screwdrivers 1 set of firmer chisels (5, ¼ to 1 inch) 1 ratchet brace, 10-inch sweep 1 set Irwin auger bits (12 x 16)	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75 .60 2.65 2.00 .75 .75 3.50 3.00
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer 1 jack plane, 14 inches 1 smooth plane, 8 inches 1 block plane, 4 inches 1 set of screwdrivers 1 set of firmer chisels (5, ¼ to 1 inch) 1 ratchet brace, 10-inch sweep 1 set Irwin auger bits (12 x 16) 1 set square-shank drill bits for iron (8, ¼-½ x 16ths)	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75 .60 2.65 2.00 .75 .75 3.50 3.00
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer 1 jack plane, 14 inches 1 smooth plane, 8 inches 1 block plane, 4 inches 1 set of screwdrivers 1 set of firmer chisels (5, ¼ to 1 inch) 1 ratchet brace, 10-inch sweep 1 set square-shank drill bits for iron (8, ¼-½ x 16ths) 1 iron vise, steel-faced jaws, 24 lbs	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75 .60 2.65 2.00 .75 .75 3.50 3.00
	1 hand-saw, 9 points\$ 1 hand-saw, 11 points 1 steel framing square 1 try-square 1 bevel square 1 Stanley spirit level 1 claw-hammer 1 jack plane, 14 inches 1 smooth plane, 8 inches 1 block plane, 4 inches 1 set of screwdrivers 1 set of firmer chisels (5, ¼ to 1 inch) 1 ratchet brace, 10-inch sweep 1 set Irwin auger bits (12 x 16) 1 set square-shank drill bits for iron (8, ¼-½ x 16ths)	1.65 .75 .25 .25 .75 .60 2.65 2.00 .75 .75 3.50 3.00 1.00

1	revolving head harness punch\$.75
1	50-foot linen tape	3.00
1	rule, 5 feet, folding	.25
1	set of compass saws	.50
1	caliper inside, outside	.75
1	divider	.25
	mechanic's tool-grinder	. 5.00
1	grind-stone, with fixtures	1.00
	steel clamps, 6 inches	1.00
1	counter-sink	.10
1	drawing knife	.75
1	marking gauge	.25
	adjustable hack-saw frame	.60
12	hack-saw blades	.60
	machine hammer, 8 ounces	.75
	oil stone, coarse and medium	.75
1	pair 8-inch side-cut pliers	.60
	pair, 8-inch end-cut pliers	.60
. 1	pair 12-inch tinners' snips	1.25
	saw-set	.75
1	set steel "S" wrenches	1.50
1	monkey wrench, 8-inch	.25
1	Stilson pipe-wrench, 8-inch	.75
1	set assorted files and wood rasps	2.50
1	spoke shave	.25
1	rivet setting punch	.50
1	cold-chisel, ½ inch	.15
1	cold-chisel, ¾ inch	.25
1	drift punch	.25
_	set nail sets	.45
1	steel rivet set	.25
1	hatchet	.75
	Total\$	54.90
	(The following tools are not necessary and may be omitted.)	
S	tarret combination square\$	4.00
	iter box	12.00
S	et of stocks and dies from 1-16 to 3-4 U.S. standard carriage	
	thread	12.00
D	rill attachment for iron	3.00
B	reast drill	3.00
S	oldering outfit, complete	6.00
S	et blacksmith tools	35.00
	Total\$	75.00

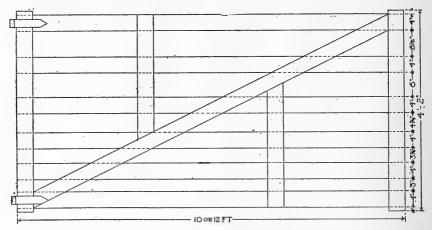


Fig. 17. Farm Gate.

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR FARM GATE.

- 6 pieces, 11/4" x 4" x 12'-0".
- 4 pieces, 11/4" x 4" x 5'-0".
- 4 pieces, 11/4" x 4" x 6'-0".
- 1 pair heavy hinges and nails, hook and staples.

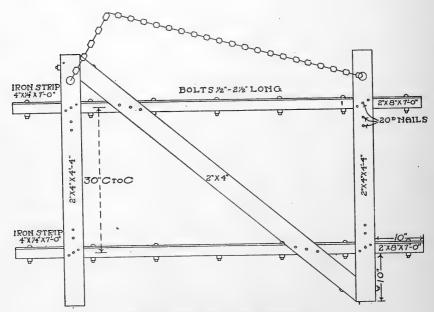


Fig. 18. Road Drag (Detail Drawing). (Courtesy North Carolina Geological Survey.)

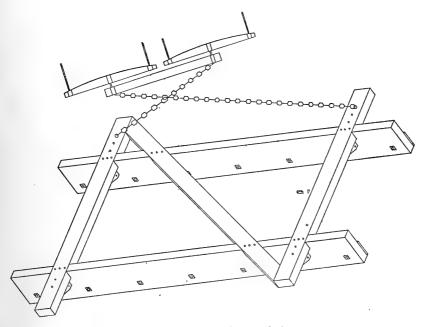
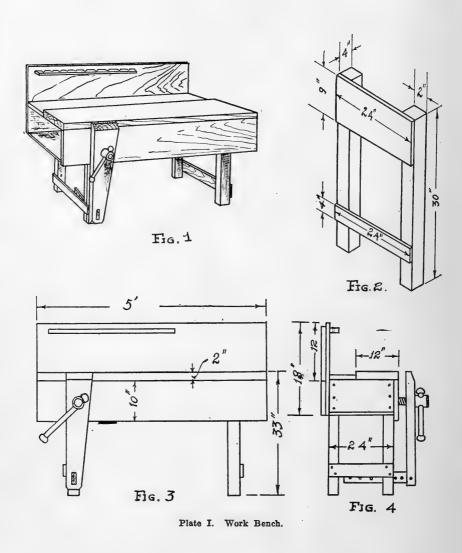


Fig. 19.Road Drag (Perspective).



WORK BENCH

(Drawing and descriptions furnished by Prof. M. T. Fullan, Auburn, Ala.)

Work benches may be constructed by the schools at a much lower cost than if purchased in the market, and such benches will be as strong and as serviceable as any others. Besides, this will afford constructive work in carpentry which will be of simple nature, giving some idea of construction, at the same time effecting a considerable saving which may be applied to some other equipment.

Fig. 1 gives a view of the finished bench equipped with a simple vise, but any vise which can be obtained may be fitted to the bench. On another sheet will be found details of vises which can be made easily and at a low cost. "Quick-acting" vises are very desirable and where the funds are available it is recommended to purchase them. However, a strong and serviceable vise can be built by the class which will serve the purpose very well, although it is much slower in action.

Fig. 2 shows how the supports are built up, and Figs. 3 and 4 give respectively the side and end view of the finished bench. A bench of this type was constructed by two men (teachers) in four hours, at a cost of \$1.50 for the material. This included 40 cents for a screw for vise.

This type of bench is to be placed against the wall. The tool back may be omitted when the bench is placed out in the room and another vise may be fitted on the opposite side, diagonally across from the vise shown. It is noted that there are two receptacles formed at each end of the bench which will serve to hold tools. These may be fitted with the hinged cover if desired (not shown in drawing). Also, a shelf may be placed across underneath the bench resting on the 1"x 4" braces. This will be found of service to take care of the longer tools or pieces of stock material, thus keeping them off of the working surface.

The back may be made to suit the taste of the constructor and is intended to be a support for the tool rack. It is stiffened by battens $1" \times 3" \times 18"$.

BILL OF MATERIAL

- 1 piece, 2" x 12" x 5', for top.
- 4 pieces, 2" x 4" x 30", for legs.
- 2 pieces, 1" x 9" x 24".
- 2 pieces, 1" x 4" x 24".
- 1 piece, 1" x 10" x 5'.
- 1 piece, 1" x 12" x 5', for back.
- 1 piece, 1×6 " $\times 5$ ', for back.
- 2 pieces, $1" \times 3" \times 18"$, for battens.
- 2 pieces, 1" x 8" x 24".

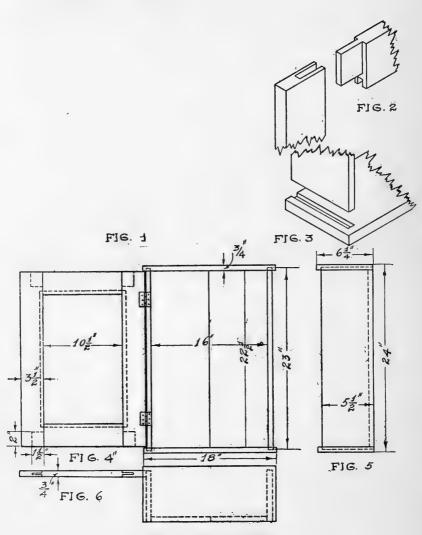
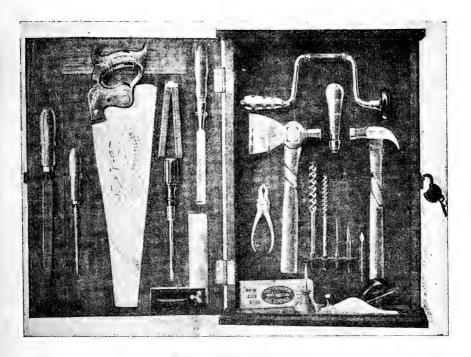


Plate II. Wall Tool Cabinet.



WALL TOOL CABINET

(Drawing and Description furnished by Prof. M. T. Fullan, Auburn, Ala.)

A wall cabinet for holding tools can be easily made and is much better in many ways than drawers for this purpose. Edged tools, when placed in a drawer, are likely to suffer, due to the edges coming in contact with other tools. This objection is not found in the wall cabinet, as screw hooks can be placed so as to prevent the edges coming in contact.

Fig. 1 shows the cabinet with tools placed in it and is given as a suggestion for arranging tools in a similar cupboard. The dimensions are shown in the views in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, while the details of construction are given in Figs. 2 and 3.

The sides are planed and edged to the measurements given and the top and bottom joined to the sides with the "house" or "gain" joint shown in Fig. 3, gluing and nailing the pieces or fastening them with screws. The back is to be made of two pieces of material fitted as indicated in the drawing.

The door is built with a frame and panel. The frame is joined as shown in Fig. 2, with the slip-mortise and tenon joint. The inner face is grooved out to receive the panel, which is about 5-16" thick. All the four joints of the frame are to be properly fitted and the groove made afterwards. Then, the frame should be put together temporarily and measurement made for the panel, allowing about a sixteenth of an inch all around the panel for swelling of the lumber. A panel fitted too tight will invariably cause the frame to become broken in damp weather. The joints should then be coated with glue and the frame put together with the panel in position and clamped. Before

gluing up, the panel and frame should be planed and smoothed, ready for stain. The door is secured to the body by means of butt hinges, as shown in the drawing. A lock may be added in the form of a rim cupboard lock or a simple hasp and staple with the padlock.

After the surface of the cabinet is well worked with sandpaper, using Nos. 1½, 1, 0, a coat of oil stain is applied. After 24 hours a coat of wax or varnish is given the entire surface.

BILL OF MATERIAL

2 pieces, 34" x 51/2" x 23".	2 pieces, ¾" x 6¼" x 18"
2 pieces, 3/4" x 31/2" x 221/2".	2 pieces, ¾ x 8" x 22½".
1 niece 5.16" v 11" v 161/4"	2 nieces. 3/4" x 31/4" x 14"

ADDRESSES

(Publishers Referred to in Book Lists)

Orange-Judd Company, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. The Macmillan Company, 64-66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Webb Publishing Company, 55-79 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minn. D. C. Heath & Co., 231-245 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Henry Holt & Co., Publishers, 34 West 33d Street, New York, N. Y. Allyn & Bacon, 36 West 37th Street, New York, N. Y. Ginn & Co., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

American Book Company, 100 Washington Square, New York, N. Y. J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

G. E. Stechert & Co., 151-155 W. 25th Street, New York, N. Y. (Book Dealer.) It is much more satisfactory to order books from a dealer when the order consists of books by various publishers.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS

Central Scientific Company, 412-420 Orleans Street, Chicago, III. Ernst Leitz, 30 East 18th Street, New York, N. Y. Arthur H. Thomas Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Eimer & Amend, New York, N. Y. Spencer Lens Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Chicago Apparatus Company, Chicago, III.

DAIRY APPARATUS

The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, 61-67 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

The DeLaval Separator Company, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD SUPPLIES

Henry A. Dreer, 714-716 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRAY PUMPS

The Deming Company, Salem, Ohio.

State Experiment Station Addresses in the Southern States

Auburn, Ala.

Gainesville, Fla.

Clemson College, S. C.

Experiment, Ga.

Baton Rouge, La.

West Raleigh, N. C.

Agricultural College, Miss.

Clemson College, S. C.

Knoxville, Tenn.

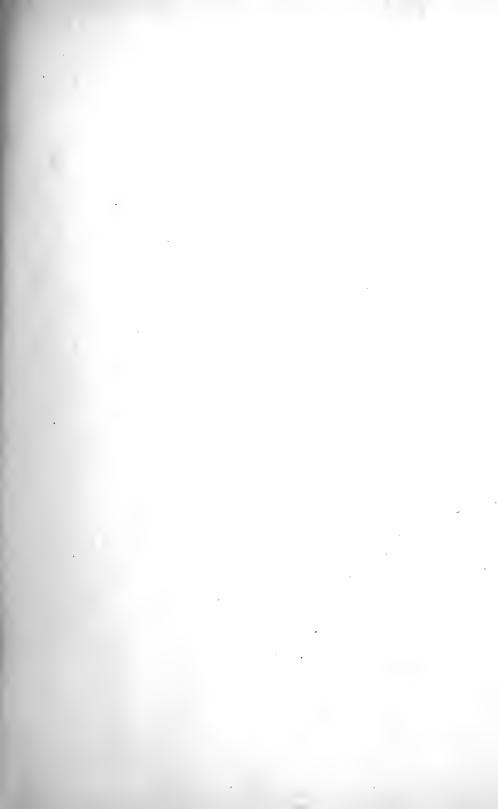
College Station, Texas.

Blacksburg, Va.

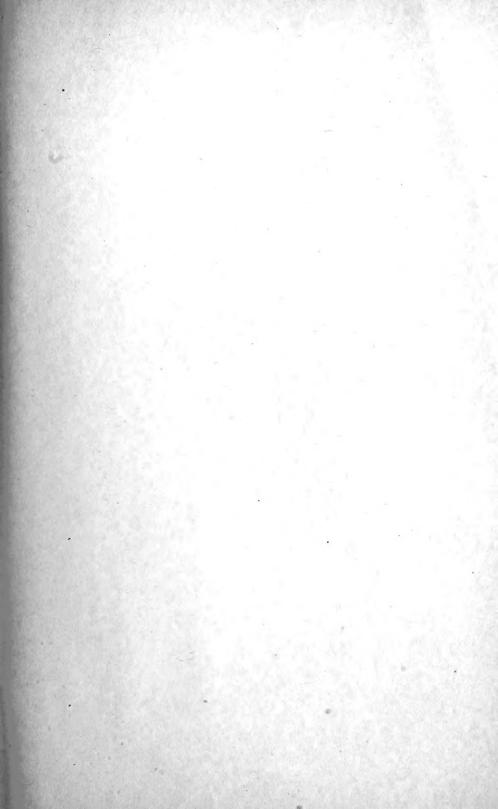
Farm Life Schools, 1915

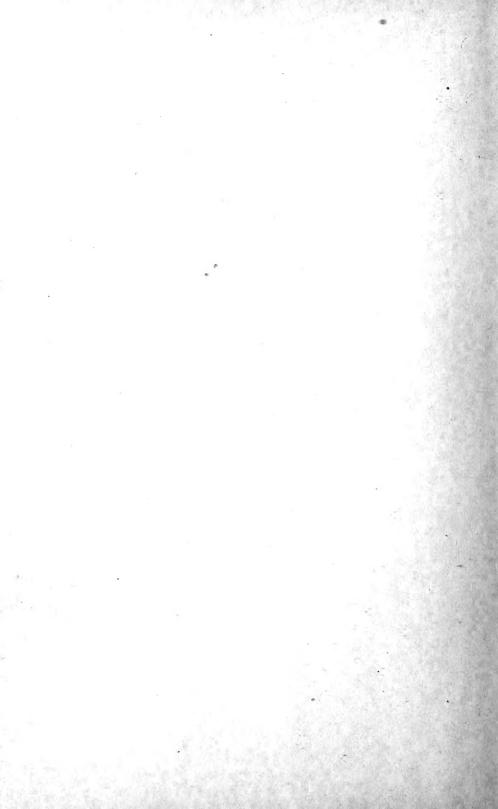
County	Farm Life School	Postoffice
Bertie*	Aulander	Aulander.
Catawba	Startown	. Newton, R.F.D.
Craven	Vanceboro	Vanceboro.
Durham	Lowe's Grove	Durham, R. 3.
Forsyth	Clemmons	Clemmons.
Gaston	Dallas	Dallas.
Guilford	Jamestown	Jamestown.
	Pleasant Garden	Pleasant Garden.
	Monticello	Brown Summit.
Harnett	Lillington	Lillington.
Iredell	Harmony	Harmony.
Mecklenburg*	Pineville	Pineville.
Moore	Eureka	Carthage, R. 3.
Nash	Red Oak	. Rocky Mount, R.F.D.
Robeson	Philadelphus	. Red Springs, R.F.D.
Rowan	China Grove	. China Grove.
Wake	Wakelon	. Zebulon.
	Cary	. Cary.
Wilson	Rock Ridge	. Wilson, R.F.D.

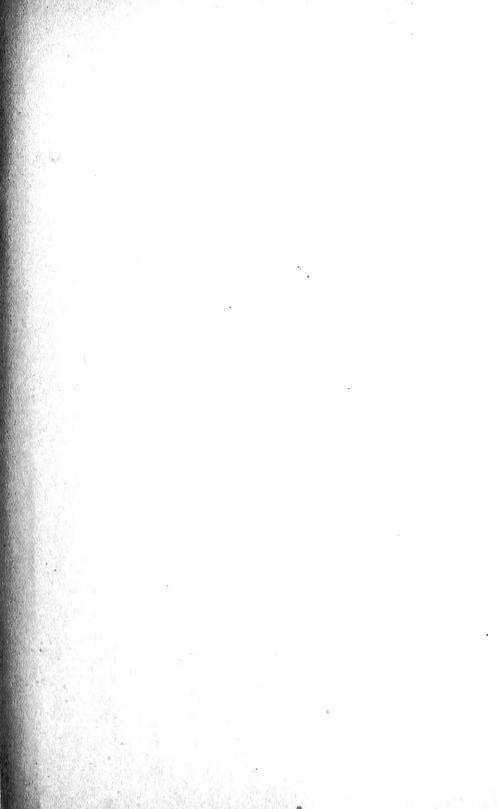
^{*} Schools established but not yet in operation.











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